THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9159. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1780.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Head of the Cannongate, Edinburgh,

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers, That he has on hand a large ſtock of TEAS, COFFEE, FOREIGN and BRITISH SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and WINES; all of the beſt qualities, and SELLING at the loweſt prices. As theſe liquors were imported before the additional duty took place, they will be ſold conſiderably below the preſent advanced prices.

The above commodities will be found much finer in quality, and cheaper, than thoſe frequently ſold by *Hawkers*, who have no other way of being ſupplied but from the ſhops in town; and the public will do well not to buy from thoſe impoſtors, as by doing ſo they incur the penalty of Ten Pounds ſterling for each offence.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and SILVER PLATE.

THERE will be SOLD by public roup upon Tueſday the 23d of May inſtant, in that houſe at the weſt end of St Andrew's Square, in the New Town of Edinburgh, belonging to the Hon. David Stuart, and lately poſſeſſed by the Earl of Traquair, The whole HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of mounted beds, feather-beds, ſheets and blankets, table linens, carpets, a good eight-day clock, and other articles of furniture, all in good condition, having been purchaſed a few years ago.

As alſo, there will be ſold by public roup at the ſaid houſe, upon Wedneſday the 24th of May inſtant, a genteel aſſortment of SILVER PLATE, of good faſhion and taſte, the property of a perſon of diſtinction lately deceaſed; ſome CHINA, and eight dozen and upwards of good CLARET WINE.

The roup of the furniture will begin upon Tueſday the 23d inſtant at eleven o'clock, and the roup of the ſilver plate and wine, will begin on Wedneſday the 24th inſtant, at the ſame hour.

A particular liſt of the Silver Plate will be ſeen by calling at the houſe, or at the ſhop of Mr Dempſter goldſmith, Parliament-Square.

DAVID KYLE, Baker and Innkeeper in Melroſe, begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has taken that commodious Houſe in Melroſe, lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Hardie vintner; and that he intends fitting it up in the beſt manner poſſible for the entertainment of travellers: And as he is determined to do every thing in his power to accommodate his cuſtomers, he humbly requeſts their countenance and encouragement.

N. B. Good Stabling, and careful Hoſtlers may be depended on.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the late GEORGE SINCLAIR Writer to the Signet, are deſired to meet by themſelves or doers in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Thurſday the 18th current, at twelve o'clock noon; when ſomething material to their intereſts will be laid before them; and it is therefore requeſted they will attend.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of GEORGE HUNTER of Cleughſide, are required to lodge exact notes of their reſpective claims, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of William Riddell writer to the ſignet, or with George Robſon in Jedburgh, betwixt and the 1ſt day of June next, in order that a ſtate of the debts, and ſcheme of diviſion of the price of the lands, now ſold, be laid before a meeting of the Creditors, which is to be held at Jedburgh on Tueſday the 6th day of the ſaid month of June, and where all the Creditors are deſired to attend.

Not to be repeated.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent, under the ſignature of AN OLD CITIZEN, having again made his appearance, declaring himſelf neither the head nor tail of a *party*, and perfectly *neuter* with regard to *city politics*, I hope to be indulged in ſtating a few obſervations on that ſubject; from which, I imagine, it will appear to every unprejudiced citizen, that if your correſpondent is really ſo averſe to diſſentions in the City as he pretends to be, he has taken the ſtrangeſt method in the world to prevent their taking place.

I ſhould be ſorry to be thought to object to the hypotheſis laid down by the *Old Citizen*, "That worth, character, "and ability for the department, ſhould be the only titles "of admiſſion into the magiſtracy and adminiſtration of our "public concerns."—This I readily grant, and heartily agree with him in wiſhing that theſe qualifications may always be attended to in the election of our Magiſtrates. It will, at the ſame time, be allowed, and indeed has been candidly admitted by him, that many gentlemen who have formerly been in adminiſtration are equally worthy of regard with thoſe who now fill the magiſtracy. To what, then, can the *Old Citizen's* addreſſes fairly be ſaid to tend, if not to ſtirring up the old ſtruggle which a few years ago took place in the city?—It will be vain for him to contend, that this is not his intention; while every one who knows any thing of the matter muſt be ſenſible, that the *ſole* motives of the gentlemen then in oppoſition to the preſent Magiſtrates were to overturn the influence of Sir L. D. and to place another in his ſtead.

Where then is the *phantom* which the *Old Citizen* alledges I myſelf raiſed to combat with; or, where my *wilful* miſtakes?—I think no one can be far miſtaken in diſcovering the views of your correſpondent; and however he may be pleaſed to gloſs the matter over, I muſt ſtill contend, that my conjectures on the ſubject, in my laſt letter, were well founded.

That Sir L. has joined oppoſition from the motives alledged by your correſpondent, he has not been able to bring the ſhadow of proof; on the contrary, when circumſtances are fairly conſidered, it will appear, that his conduct muſt be attributed to a very different cauſe.—Your correſpondent, indeed, ſays, "Fame ſounds loudly, that his changing ſides "proceeds *more* from *reſentment*, than conviction of Ad"miniſtration purſuing wrong meaſures."—I ſhould be glad to know, from whence *Fame* has ſounded this alarm: for, to your Saturday's *Mercury* alone, I, and many others, I am perſuaded, are indebted for the firſt information: But, it muſt be ſupported by ſomething more convincing than a bare averment, before we give entire credit to it; nor are gentlemen's motives, when they will admit of different conſtructions, to be aſcribed to the very worſt which can be figured. I own, from *An Old Citizen's* ſeeming candour, in other reſpects, I little expected to have found him, in this inſtance, ſo very partial to his own *Party ſentiments*.—Have not we ſeen Lord Nugent, whoſe ſentiments had been all along for carrying on the American war, not only ſecond General Conway's motion for abrogating all the laws paſſed againſt the Americans, and entering into a new treaty with them; but likewiſe declare, that events had ſo far changed his ſentiments, as to determine him never again to call them *Rebels*; yet Lord Nugent does not appear to have been ſtigmatized with joining Oppoſition through *reſentment* by *his* conſtituents.

But, a motive has been aſcribed for Sir L.'s *reſentment*. He has not been created a Britiſh Peer. Whether this is a real or imaginary diſappointment, I muſt leave to be determined by thoſe better acquainted with his private hiſtory. I can have no doubt, however, and the world will be convinced of it, from the anxiety with which he expreſſes his wiſhes on the ſubject, that it would give real pleaſure to the *Old Citizen*, that Sir L. were exalted to the Peerage, becauſe then your correſpondent would have a much better chance of ſucceeding in his preſent purſuit.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

NEUTER.

The following is a copy of the bill which General Conway, on Friday laſt, in the Houſe of Commons, moved for leave to bring in, with a hope that it would operate as a preliminary to peace with America:

BILL for quieting the Troubles now reigning in the Britiſh Colonies in America, and for enabling his Majeſty to appoint Commiſſioners, with full Powers to treat and conclude upon Terms of Conciliation with the ſaid Colonies.

Whereas a ruinous and unnatural war has for ſome years raged between Great Britain and the ſeveral Britiſh Colonies in America, deſtructive at once of that harmony and mutual affection which had ſo long made the happineſs and ſtrength of both countries, and thereby giving every advantage to the known enemies of the Britiſh empire in all its parts; the firſt union of which had, by their cordial and effectual efforts, raiſed the name of Britain to the higheſt pitch of human renown and felicity; and had, during the courſe of many glorious reigns, ſerved as a barrier to the liberties of Europe, and as the ſtrongeſt ſupport of the Proteſtant religion againſt the baneful ſchemes of Popery and deſpotiſm.

And whereas in the heat of a contention haſtily begun, many pernicious maxims have been adopted, and many falſe and dangerous meaſures purſued on both ſides,

Now in order to heal the ſaid fatal diſſentions, and to ſtop the farther effuſion of fellow-ſubjects blood;

Be it hereby declared and enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual, Temporal, &c.

That immediately upon the concluſion of any treaty of conciliation between Great Britain and America, all thoſe rights, privileges, and immunities, which were demanded by the ſeveral aſſociated Colonies in their petitions and memorials to the King, and to the two Houſes of Parliament, (and particularly in the petition of the Congreſs to the King, in the memorial of the Colony of New York to the Houſe of Lords, of the 25th March 1775, and in the repreſentation and remonſtrance of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony of New York, to the Houſe of Commons of the ſame date) ought to be, and are hereby declared, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual, Temporal, &c. to be conceded and confirmed on the part of Great Britain to the ſeveral aſſociated Colonies, or to any one or more of them, who ſhall agree on terms of conciliation as aforeſaid, with any Commiſſioners appointed, or to be appointed, by his Majeſty for that purpoſe.

And for theſe ends, and that no doubt may remain of the ſincere and friendly intentions of Great Britain, and of her earneſt deſire to bring back the ancient affection of her children, and to reſtore that beneficial intercourſe which muſt ever be the true baſis of their grandeur and happineſs:

Be it hereby declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that from the day ſuch conciliation or treaty ſhall be concluded, all or any of the Thirteen Aſſociated Colonies, ſo agreeing on terms of conciliation, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be, at the peace of his Majeſty, and reſtored to the mutual intercourſe of friendſhip and commerce. And it is hereby farther declared and enacted,

That no tallage, tax, or other charge whatever, ſhall from henceforth be raiſed on the freemen of America, without their own conſent, by their repreſentatives duly convened in aſſembly there.

That the powers of the Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty Courts be reſtrained within their ancient limits, and the trial by jury, in all civil caſes where the ſame may have been aboliſhed, reſtored.

That no ſubject in America ſhall, in *capital caſes*, be liable to be indicted and tried for the ſame, in any place out of the province where ſuch crime ſhall have been committed, nor be deprived of a trial by his peers of the vicinage.

That it ſhall not be lawful to ſend perſons indicted for murder, in any Colony of America, to another Colony, or to Great Britain, for trial.

That the Judges in the law-courts in the Colonies, ſhall hold their offices and ſalaries as his Majeſty's Judges in England, *Quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint*.

That the Colonies in America are juſtly entitled to all the privileges, franchiſes, and immunities granted by their ſeveral charters and conſtitutions, and that the ſaid charters or conſtitutions ought not to be invaded or reſumed, *unleſs for miſuſes, or ſome legal ground of forfeiture*.

And for the ſaid and other good and beneficial purpoſes, it is hereby declared and enacted, that the following acts, or ſo much of the ſame as have been repreſented to be found grievous to the ſubjects in the Colonies as aforeſaid, namely, the acts of 4 Geo. III. ch. 15. intitled, An act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America. 4 Geo. III. ch. 34. To prevent paper bills of credit hereafter to be iſſued in any of his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal tender, &c. 5 Geo. III. ch. 25. Act to alter certain rates of poſtage, and to amend, explain, and enlarge ſeveral proviſions made in the 9th year of Queen Anne, &c. 6 Geo. III. ch. 52. For repealing certain duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, &c. and for granting other duties inſtead thereof. 7 Geo. III. ch. 41. To enable his Majeſty to put the cuſtoms, &c. under Commiſſioners. 8 Geo. III. ch. 22. For the more eaſy and effectual recovery of penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations. 14 Geo. III. ch. 54. For better providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North America. 16 Geo. III. ch. 5. For prohibiting all trade and intercourſe, &c. and to authoriſe perſons appointed by his Majeſty to grant pardons, &c. or ſuch parts of the ſame as are found grievous to any of the ſaid Colonies;

Be and are hereby repealed from the day they ſhall have entered into, and concluded terms of conciliation with Great Britain, or with any perſon authoriſed by his Majeſty for that purpoſe.

The ſaid acts alſo to be ſuſpended and remain with effect in like manner, ſhould any truce take place for a limited time between Great Britain and all or any of the ſaid Colonies reſpectively, during the continuance of ſuch truce.

And be it further declared, that the act of 14 Geo. III. ch. 83. For regulating the government of the province of Quebec, ſhall be reconſidered, altered, or repealed.

And, that no future doubt of jealouſy may remain relative to the right of the Colonies, and the power of their aſſemblies lawfully conſtituted, be it declared, by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Colonies, in their ſaid aſſemblies, ſhall, agreeably to the ſaid charters and conſtitutions, have full power and authority to regulate all matters for the peace and good order of their internal government; the legiſlature of Great Britain reſerving only to itſelf the ordering and enacting ſuch things as concern as well the maintenance of the ſaid charters and conſtitutions as the general weal of the empire, and the due regulation of the trade and commerce thereof, upon thoſe principles of equity and ſound policy which ſhall, on full mutual diſcuſſion and conſideration, be found moſt conducive to the general good.

And that nothing may obſtruct or retard the great work of peace, his Majeſty is hereby authoriſed to appoint Commiſſioners, with full powers, to treat and conclude either peace or truce with all, or any of the ſaid Colonies, upon ſuch other or farther terms of conciliation as to his Majeſty in his wiſdom ſhall ſeem fit; always underſtood, and the ſame is hereby again declared and enacted, that all the ſeveral privileges, immunities, and advantages hereby granted to all or any of the ſaid Colonies, as above mentioned, do ſerve as the baſis of ſuch treaty of conciliation, and are hereby ſanctified and guaranteed under the faith of Parliament as parts of the ſame.

And be it further declared and enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty to empower Commiſſioners to grant free pardon to any perſon, or any number or deſcription of perſons, or his full and general pardon to the inhabitants of all or any of the ſaid colonies reſpectively, for all acts of hoſtility, and for all things done or committed during the preſent troubles, and previous to the ſigning or concluſion of any treaty of conciliation as aforeſaid, and the ſame ſhall be conſidered, and is hereby confirmed as an act of perpetual amneſty and oblivion of ſuch acts of hoſtility, and of all things ſo done and committed during the continuance of the ſaid troubles.

So may the ancient affection be happily reſtored to the two parts of the diſtracted empire, and a new æra of halycon days ſucceed to the horrors and multiplied calamities of civil contention.

Before the bill was brought in, the General, we underſtand, meant to inſert the Declaratory Act of 1766, among the acts to be repealed, and, indeed, to make the whole bill more correct.

From the London Papers, May 12.

Paris, April 30. Letters from Madrid, of the 11th, inform us, that there are in the road of Ferrol, five ſhips of the line, ready to reinforce the ſquadron of M. de Terray.

Paris, May 1. The ſuppreſſion of the Intendants of Provinces is talked of; and the edict that is to aboliſh theſe places, will, it is ſaid, appear ſoon. Thoſe who imagine themſelves initiated in public affairs aſſure, that M Necker wants to ſubſtitute in their room the firſt Preſidents of each Parliament, who are to have under them the Lieutenant General of each Bailywick, in order thereby to prevent vexation in the repartition of the land tax, and the capitation.

It is poſitively aſſerted, that M. de Terray is to be joined by five Spaniſh ſhips of the line, that only wait at Ferrol for his appearance to ſail with him to the Weſt Indies.

Berlin, May 2. We have received from Potzdam, the agreeable news, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Pruſſia was, laſt night, happily delivered of a Princeſs; which was proclaimed by a triple diſcharge of 12 cannon.

Amſterdam, May 6. The Admiralty of this city have, with the concurrence of the Prince Stadtholder, put into commiſſion, under the command of Count Byland, the Amſterdam of 68 guns, the Prince Hereditaire of 56 guns, and the Mars of 36.

LONDON.

A petition has been lately preſented to his Majeſty, from Calcutta, ſigned by 600 Whites, and a great number of Gentoos, ſtating, in a forcible manner, the various hardſhips the inhabitants have ſuffered ſince the introduction of the Engliſh laws amongſt them.

Advices from Madraſs inform us, that the King's and Company's troops on the Coromandel coaſt are in extraordinary health, that the trade of the Company is greatly enlarged, in the moſt flouriſhing condition, and yields a much larger revenue than was known at any former period, by the good conduct of Gov. Rumbold, Sir Hector Munro, and the Gentlemen of the Council.

A letter from Paris ſays, the troops deſigned for the field are in motion, in number upwards of 160,000, with very formidable trains of artillery; that the number deſigned for the grand expedition will conſiſt of about 600,000. Monſ. Morblais commands the whole at preſent, but M. d'Eſtaign will aſſume the command after embarkation.

We hear from Paris, that, before the grand fleet ſails from Breſt to act againſt that of Great Britain, his Majeſty intends conferring ſeveral military honours on the principal officers by land and ſea, and to promiſe pecuniary and other rewards to the inferior officers and ſeamen, for any particular act of bravery, or good conduct, whereby the enemy may be diſtreſſed.

Letters from Breſt, Toulon, and Rochfort, mention the great ſcarcity of ſeamen; and that unleſs M. de Sartine uſes ſome very expeditious and effectual means of procuring them, the fleet may as well remain in Breſt Roads, as go to ſea with an intention of engaging the Engliſh; and the Court of London is as well acquainted with as that of Verſailles.

From St. Maloes we learn, that twenty tranſports, with proviſions, &c. on board, but without any troops, are ſafe arrived at Breſt. They left St Maloes in two diviſions, under convoy of two frigates.

If a letter conveyed privately from an Engliſh gentleman at Madrid may be credited, the Spaniards have, as yet, not thought of abandoning the ſiege of Gibraltar; for they have not only ſent a reinforcement of troops, but an augmentation of battering cannon and mortars, to be placed from Algueniro oppoſite the rock. But it is thought by perſons who can penetrate the politics of the Spaniſh Cabinet, that theſe new preparations are a mere Court fineſſe to pacify the minds of the people.

By the Admiralty liſt it appears, there were in commiſſion the beginning of April laſt, 98 ſail of the line, 18 50 gun ſhips, 108 frigates from 24 to 40 guns, 14 ſhips of 20 guns, 74 ſloops, 14 fireſhips, 6 bombs, 3 bomb temlers, 5 yachts, 34 armed cutters, and 72 hired armed ſhips.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Thurſday, May* 11.

The ſtanding order not having been releaſed, the gallery was ſhut this day, as well as yeſterday, to all ſtrangers.

After ſome private buſineſs had been diſpatched, the order of the day for the ſecond reading of Mr *Dalter's* bill, to prevent bribery at elections, was moved. The motion was oppoſed; and, excluſive of the general objections to the bill, there was a particular clauſe in it, which met with great diſapprobation. A diviſion at length took place, when the bill was thrown out by a majority of twenty; there being 14 for it, and 34 againſt it.

Mr *Darker* then moved for leave to bring in another bill to the ſame purpoſe, but without the exceptionable clauſe. Here again he was defeated, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 24; the numbers were for it 17; againſt it 41.

The Houſe next proceeded on the malt bill; and after a ſhort converſation, divided upon the queſtion, whether it ſhould be read a third time next Thurſday or Monday ſe'nnight, the numbers were for Thurſday next 32; againſt it 24. As ſoon as this buſineſs was over, the Houſe diſpoſed of the other orders of the day, by adjourning them till after the recеſs.

Mr *Huſſey* then moved, that as the Lords had adjourned to the 22d inſtant, the Lower Houſe ſhould adjourn to the ſame day. But on a diviſion the majority was againſt the motion. Ayes 24, noes 32; majority 8.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the Levant trade. Council were heard, and ſeveral witneſſes were examined on the ſubject; after which the Houſe adjourned to *Thurſday next*.

The Houſe of Commons has, in the courſe of this week, preſented two ſtrange pictures to the public. On Monday laſt Mr Sawbridge made his annual motion againſt triennial Parliaments, when the Oppoſition were weak enough to debate the queſtion, and prove to the conviction of all who heard them, that they were really *a rope of ſand*, almoſt every ſpeaker holding and avowing an opinion different from that profeſſed by the ſpeaker who roſe before him. When this is ſaid, it is not meant to impute any improper motive to Oppoſition, as the rule of their conduct in the particular alluded to, individually conſidered; the manlineſs of mind exhibited by Mr Burke, Mr Pitt, and Lord John Cavendiſh do them the higheſt honour: but it ſurely was impolitic, conſidering the game Oppoſition are now playing with the people without doors, (as Mr Fox emphatically ſtiles them, *the people of England!*) to expoſe ſuch a difference of opinion upon one of the moſt important points that ever came under parliamentary diſcuſſion. The other extraordinary exhibition was that of Wedneſday evening, when the malt-tax bill was in a committee. On that occaſion, almoſt every repreſentative of a Scotch burgh or county who was preſent, roſe and endeavoured, with all the power of argument he was maſter of, to prove Scotland a moſt poverty-ſtruck, rude, and barren country; while Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, and the Engliſh members, who ſpoke, laboured to convince the Houſe, that Scotland was as fertile as the Banks of the Nile, and a land, like that of Canaan, flowing with milk and honey.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S.

The Betſey, Thompſon, from London to Halifax, and the Neptune, King, from Newport Pratt to Oſtend, are both taken and carried into Morlaix.

The following ſhips were taken and ranſomed by the Dunkirquoiſe privateer, of Dunkirk, viz. the Liberty of Whitehaven, for 850 guineas; the Providence of Youghall, for 275 ditto; and the Mary of Tingmouth, for 250 ditto.

The Emanuel, Nelſon, from Cork to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Algeziras, and there condemned.

The Jane and Betty, Walſh, from the Leeward-Iſlands to New-York, after being out two months, was obliged to put back to Antigua, and there condemned.

The Glytns, Clark, from London to Nevis, foundered at ſea; the crew ſaved.

The Hector, Sultan, and Phœnix men of war, with all the outward-bound ſhips, arrived at Jamaica the 2d of March.

Torbay, 6. Arrived the Danae and Pandora, with the ſhips for Quebec, and the Eolus, with the fleet for Liſbon.

The Britannia, Powell, from Liverpool on a cruiſe, has taken and ſent into Barbadoes an outward-bound French ſhip, with 1200 barrels of flour.

The Denbigh, ———, a tranſport, was drove on ſhore laſt Tueſday night in Catwater, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Succeſs, White, from Leith, with coals, was obliged to run on ſhore near Elſinore, having ſtove in part of her bows by her own anchor, in getting under way, but it is hoped will be got off, when the cargo is diſcharged.

A Spaniſh ſtoreſhip of 20 guns, for Carthagena, is taken by the Pallas frigate, and carried into Jamaica.

The Valliant, Savage, bound for Jamaica, drove from her moorings in King-road, run on ſhore near Cheſtlow, and it is feared will be loſt.

The Pro Patria, Hill, from Guttenburg, is on ſhore at Wapping New-Stairs.

The Alligator privateer, of London, Captain Craik, has ſent into Portſmouth the Anna Louiſa Kongbergh, Poppin, a Pruſſian ſhip, from Bourdeaux to Morlaix, with 800 hogſheads of claret, and ſome pieces of brandy.

Captain Forſyth, of the Mars, arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, ſailed the 16th of March. He ſays there had been a hurricane at Montego-bay, on the 23d of February, in which were loſt the following veſſels, viz. the Echo, Cragie, of London; Petersfield, Thomas, and Nancy, Marſhal, of Briſtol; Hero, Logget; Cornelia, Smith; and Orangefield, Fazie, of New-York; Will, Charles, and Martha, Elſton, of Leverpool; Quebec Packet, Alliſon; Batchelor privateer, and a prize to the Diſpatch privateer. He adds, that an expedition was gone upon from Jamaica, the day before he ſailed, ſaid to be againſt Carthagena.

The Race-horſe, Cheeſman, a tranſport, that ſailed from Sheerneſs with his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, is arrived at Cuxhaven, after being chaſed ſeveral times, and being within gun-ſhot of three French privateers.

The Nancy, Heach, from Liverpool to Riga, with ſalt, was run foul of by a Dutch brig in the Cataga, and is gone to Copenhagen to refit.

The Bellona, Edrecattar, from Liverpool and a cruiſe, has carried into Jamaica a prize valued at 4000 l.

Though the late accounts from the Weſt Indies gave the French the ſuperiority in that quarter, in number of ſhips of war, yet the following ſtate of the Britiſh fleet there, and on the coaſt of America, will place this matter in a more favourable point of view:

Liſt of new Naval Forces in the Weſt Indies and America.

With Sir Hyde Parker at St Lucia.

	Guns.		Guns.
Princeſs-Royal,	90	Sultan,	74
Conqueror,	74	Vengeance,	74
Suffolk,	74	Boyne,	70
Albion,	74	Stirling Caſtle,	64
Cornwall,	74	Trident,	64
Elizabeth,	74	Vigilant,	64
Fame,	74	Yarmouth,	64
Grafton,	74	Medway,	64
Magnificent,	74		

Parted from Admiral Rodney's fleet, off Cape Finiſterre, in laſt January, with merchant ſhips, and Gen. Vaughan, with 4000 troops under her convoy.

Hector,	74

Sailed from Plymouth, on the 30th of laſt January, with the 86th, 87th, 91ſt, and another regiment, from Portſmouth, under convoy, the

Invincible,	64

[N. B. This ſhip had orders to touch at Charleſtown in her way to the Weſt Indies, and may have arrived there about the middle of March, with her convoy.]

Arrived with Admiral Rodney.

Sandwich,	90	Montague,	74
Ajax,	74	Terrible,	74

Sailed from Corke with a convoy four or five weeks ago;

Triumph,	74

With Sir Peter Parker on the Jamaica ſtation.

Ruby,	64	San Carlos, Spaniſh prize,	64
Lion,	64	Ambuſcade, when taken,	

Under Admiral Arbuthnot, at Charleſtown, and other parts of North America.

Europa,	64	Roburte,	74
Ruſſel,	74	Defiance,	64
Raiſonable,	74		

Inall thirty-two ſail of the line.

At Barbadoes,

Centurion,	50	Preſton,	50

At Jamaica,

Briſtol,	50	Salliſbury,	50

At Charleſtown,

Renown,	50	Rainbow,	44
Roebuck,	44	Romulus,	44

When the above ſhips have been joined by thoſe with Commodore Walſingham, there will be 28 Engliſh ſhips of the line able to act in conjunction in that part of the world, beſides five fifties, three forty-four gun ſhips, and about twenty large frigates (not to mention ſloops of war) either ſent from this country, or taken from the enemy.

We have been able to obtain an exact enumeration of the requeſts contained in the Petition of the Britiſh inhabitants of Bengal to Parliament.

To grant a trial by jury, in all caſes where it is by law eſtabliſhed in England.

To limit the retroſpective powers of the Supreme Court of Judicature, to the time of its eſtabliſhment in Bengal.

To define, beyond the power of diſcretional diſtinction, the perſons who are, and who are not, amenable to the juriſdiction of the Court.

To declare what ſtatutes ſhall, and what ſtatutes ſhall not, be in force in Bengal.

To direct and circumſcribe the power of the Court, in the admiſſion and rejection of evidence, ſo as that all rejected evidence may accompany the appeal, by way of affidavit or otherwiſe.

To appoint diſtinct and ſeparate judges for the law and equity ſides of the Court.

To reſtore the ancient and conſtitutional power of hearing appeals in the firſt inſtance, to the ſupreme authority in the Government of Bengal, formerly veſted in the Preſident and Council, and now veſted in the Governor, General, and Council.

To lodge a power of ſtaying executions in criminal caſes, till his Majeſty's pleaſure be known, in the Governor, General, and Council.

From the London Gazette, May 13.

AT the Court at St James's, the 12th of May, 1780.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable George Lord Rivers to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton and county of the ſame; his Lordſhip this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy.

St James's, May 12.

This day Count Bruhl, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Saxony, had a private audience of his Majeſty, to notify the death of her Royal Highneſs the Electreſs Dowager of Saxony.

To which he was introduced by the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount Stormont, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Dresden, April 23. Yeſterday died her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs Dowager of Saxony, in the 56th year of her age.

Berlin, May 2. Laſt night her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Pruſſia was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs at Potzdam.

War Office, May 13. 1780.

1ſt Regiment of dragoon guards, Cornet —— Crauford is appointed to be Adjutant, vice John Prince.

4th Regiment of dragoon guards, Lieutenant Henry Evatt to be Adjutant, vice Thomas C. Hardy.

1ſt Regiment of dragoons, Cornet George Walmeſley to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Evatt.

2d Regiment of dragoons, Henry Rawlins, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice James Johnſton.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Richard O'Brien Boyle to be Lieutenant, vice William Sotheby.

11th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Thomas Dalton to be Captain, vice William Elliot. Cornet John Godfrey to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Dalton.

2d Regiment of foot, Enſign Henr. Wilſon to be Lieutenant, vice Philip Bainbrigge. Alexander Biſſett, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Wilſon. Lieutenant James Powell to be Adjutant, vice Philip Bainbrigge.

6th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant William Scott to be Captain, vice Joſeph Duffaye. Lieutenant William Whilton to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Scott. Enſign Henry Hervey Aſton to be Lieutenant, vice William Whilton. Enſign Edward Thong, of the Northamptonſhire militia, to be Enſign, vice Henry Hervey Aſton. Robert Webb Stone, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Philip Dormer Stanhope.

12th Regiment of foot, Enſign Thomas Hitchbone to be Lieutenant, vice Stephen Howe. Enſign —— Whetham to be Lieutenant, vice Lamb, Theo. Walpole.

13th Regiment of foot, William Belford, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Crawford.

16th Regiment of foot, Enſign William Allan to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice William Shewbridge.

18th Regiment of foot, Enſign George Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Thomaſſon.

25th Regiment of foot, Enſign —— Berney to be Lieutenant, vice Joſeph Buckeridge. Lieutenant Tomlinſon Buſby, of the Suſſex militia, to be Enſign, vice —— Berney.

26th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Drummond to be Captain, vice John Creſſwell. Enſign Archibald Cumine to be Lieutenant, vice John Drummond. John Branthwayt, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Archibald Cumine.

31ſt Regiment of foot, Enſign Erſkine Hope to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice H. Staneford Blankley.

50th Regiment of foot, Enſign William Jackſon to be Lieutenant, vice Joſeph Buller. Enſign John Riky to be Lieutenant, vice James Sholto Douglas. Enſign Thomas Drake to be Lieut. vice Robert Wallace.

51ſt Regiment of foot, Enſign Archibald Cunninghame to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Malcolm.

52d Regiment of foot, Enſign Thomas Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Bourne.

59th Regiment of foot, Enſign —— Vaſſel to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Vere Drury. William Thomas Watkins, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Vaſſel.

61ſt Regiment of foot, Captain William Owen to be Major, vice John Acklom.

63d Regiment of foot, Enſign Joſeph Cope to be Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice John Steele.

65th Regiment of foot, Enſign George Maddiſon to be Lieutenant, vice —— Clephane.

75th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Hanbury Williams to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Francis Peirſon. Enſign William Wilſon to be Lieutenant, vice George Hanbury Williams. Thomas Green Clapham, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Wilſon.

78th Regiment of foot, Enſign Aulay M'Aulay to be Lieutenant, vice James Fitney. Alexander Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Aulay M'Aulay.

88th Regiment of foot, Thomas Paterſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Wale.

89th Regiment of foot, Alexander Duke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Webb.

90th Regiment of foot, Robert Patrick, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

97th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander Campbell, of the 1ſt battalion of the 1ſt foot, to be Captain.

Northern regiment of Fencible Men, Enſign Angus Cameron to be Lieutenant, vice William Gordon. Colin Mathiſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Angus Cameron.

Lieutenant-General Alexander Mackay to be Commander of the Forces in North Britain, and alſo of the Caſtles, Forts, and Barracks there, vice Lieutenant-General Sir James Adolphus Oughton.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

3d Regiment of Horſe, Eldeſt Cornet Charles Tiſdall to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Cole, who retires. Dated January 19, 1780.

13th Dragoons, Mr Francis M'Naughton to be Cornet, vice William Sage; by purchaſe. Dated as above.

11th Foot, Eldeſt Enſign James Moore to be Lieutenant, vice the Honourable Richard St Leger, promoted. Dated as above.

30th Foot, Captain George Ramſay, of the 94th regiment of foot, to be Captain, vice James Lee, who exchanges. Dated March 1, 1780.

36th Foot, Captain-Lieutenant Philip Haſte, of the 68th foot, to be Captain, vice Dudley Ackland, promoted. Dated January 29, 1780.

66th Foot, Enſign John Rowan to be Lieutenant, vice William Richards; by purchaſe. Dated December 24, 1779. Mr Henry Burge to be Enſign. Dated as above.

68th Foot, Lieutenant the Honourable Richard St Leger to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Philip Haſte, promoted. Dated January 29, 1780.

77th Foot, Mr George Rainnie to be Surgeon, vice James Spence, who reſigns. Dated as above.

From the London Papers, May 13.

Hague, May 7. Sir Joſeph Yorke, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Britannic Majeſty, has had a conference with the members of the Government.

Amſterdam, May 8. Letters from Italy adviſe, that his Britannic Majeſty's miniſter at the Court of Naples had preſented a memorial, by which he demands for his nation two free ports, where the ſhips may enter with their prizes, diſpoſe of them, and provide themſelves with neceſſaries.

Paris, May 1. The following is the copy of a letter from Admiral Parker to M. de la Motte Piquer, which does equal honour to both officers:

"SIR, I received the letter your Excellency did me the honour to ſend me by the Petit St Michel. Although you but a little while ago took one of my frigates, and ſeveral veſſels, I cannot help eſteeming and admiring you. The conduct of your Excellency, in the affair of the 18th, plainly juſtifies the high reputation you enjoy among us; and I aſſure you, I could not without envy obſerve the ſkill you diſplayed on that occaſion. Our enmities are tranſient, and depend upon our Maſters; but your merit has ſtampt in my breaſt a high veneration for you. I ſhall always take the greateſt care to treat your priſoners well, and I ſhall ſeize every opportunity that may occur with pleaſure to give you proofs of my eſteem for you. I am, &c.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

On board the Princeſs, at St Lucia."

Hague, May 9. The following is the anſwer from the King of France to the declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia:

"The war in which the King is engaged having no other object than the attachment of his Majeſty to the freedom of the ſeas, he could not but with the trueſt ſatisfaction ſee the Empreſs of Ruſſia adopt the ſame principle, and reſolve to maintain it. That which her Imperial Majeſty claims from the belligerent powers is no other than the rules already preſcribed to the French marine, the execution of which is maintained with an exactitude known and applauded by all Europe.

"The liberty of neutral veſſels, reſtrained only in a few caſes, is the direct conſequence of neutral right, the ſafeguard of all nations, and the relief even of thoſe at war. The King has been deſirous not only to procure a freedom of navigation to the ſubjects of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, but to thoſe of all the States who hold their neutrality, and that upon the ſame conditions as are announced in the treaty to which his Majeſty this day anſwers.

"His Majeſty thought he had taken a great ſtep for the general good, and prepared a glorious epocha for his reign, by fixing, by his example, the rights which every belligerent power may, and ought to acknowledge to be due to neutral veſſels. His hopes have not been deceived, as the Empreſs, in avowing the ſtricteſt neutrality, has declared in favour of a ſyſtem which the King is ſupporting at the price of his people's blood, and that her Majeſty adopts the ſame rights as he would wiſh to make the baſis of the maritime code.

"If freſh orders were neceſſary to protect the veſſels of her Imperial Majeſty from being diſturbed in their navigation by the ſubjects of the King, his Majeſty would immediately give them, but the Empreſs will, no doubt, be ſatisfied with the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty in the regulations he has publiſhed. They do not hold by circumſtances only, but they are founded on the right of nations, and quite ſuitable to a Prince who finds the happineſs of his own kingdom in that of general proſperity. The King wiſhes her Imperial Majeſty would add to the means ſhe has fixed to determine what merchandizes are reckoned contraband in time of war, preciſe rules in the form of the ſea papers with which the Ruſſian ſhips will be furniſhed.

"With this precaution, his Majeſty is aſſured nothing will happen to make him regret the having put the Ruſſian navigators on as advantageous a footing as can be in time of war. Happy circumſtances have more than once occurred to prove to the two Courts how important it is for them to explain themſelves freely relative to their reſpective intereſts.

"His Majeſty is very happy to have explained his way of thinking to her Imperial Majeſty upon ſo intereſting a point for Ruſſia and the trading Powers of Europe. He the more ſincerely applauds the principles and views of the Empreſs, as his Majeſty partakes of the ſame ſentiments which have brought her Majeſty to adopt thoſe meaſures which muſt be to the advantage of her own ſubjects and all other nations."

Dated Verſailles, April 25, 1780.

ANSWER *to the* DECLARATION *of the* EMPRESS *of* RUSSIA *to the Court of* GREAT BRITAIN, *ſent to the Britiſh Envoy at Peterſburgh, the 13th of April* 1780.

"DURING the courſe of the war, wherein his Britannic Majeſty finds himſelf engaged, through the unprovoked aggreſſion of France and Spain, he hath conſtantly manifeſted his ſentiments of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in every part of his conduct. His Majeſty hath acted towards friendly and neutral powers according to their own procedure reſpecting Great Britain, and conformable to the cleareſt principles generally acknowledged as the law of nations, being the only law between Powers where no treaties ſubſiſt, and agreeable to the tenor of his different engagements with other Powers; thoſe engagements have altered this primitive law, by mutual ſtipulations, proportioned to the will and convenience of the contracting parties.

"Strongly attached to her Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, by the tie of reciprocal friendſhip and common intereſt, the King, from the commencement of theſe troubles, gave the moſt preciſe orders reſpecting the flag of her Imperial Majeſty, and the commerce of her ſubjects, agreeable to the laws of nations, and the tenor of the engagements ſtipulated by his treaty of commerce with her, and to which he ſhall adhere with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs.

"The orders to this intent have been renewed, and the utmoſt care will be taken for their ſtricteſt execution.

"It may be preſumed, not the leaſt irregularity will happen; but in caſe any infringement, contrary to theſe repeated orders, take place, the Courts of Admiralty, which in this, like all other countries, are eſtabliſhed to take cognizance of ſuch matters, and in all caſes to judge ſolely by the laws of nations, and by the ſpecial ſtipulations of different treaties, will redreſs every hardſhip in ſo equitable a manner, that her Imperial Majeſty ſhall be perfectly ſatisfied, and acknowledge a like ſpirit of juſtice which ſhe herſelf poſſeſſes."

LONDON.

Thurſday an expreſs arrived from Sir Joſeph Yorke, which is ſaid to have brought the following intereſting intelligence:

In conſequence of the States-General having given permiſſion for the march of the recruits from Brunſwick, Heſſe, Hanau, &c. in the pay of the King of Great-Britain, through their country, and to embark in one of their ports, a man of war and tranſports ſailed from England to take the recruits on board, they being deſtined for the army in Canada. As ſoon as the recruits, baggage, &c. were all embarked, an order came from the States-General, *to ſtop their ſailing*. The reaſon aſſigned for this meaſure, is, that the States-General have a demand on the King of Great-Britain, which they have formally made, of the ſhips taken by Commodore Fielding; and the tranſports and recruits muſt remain in their port, until that demand is fully ſatisfied.

Lord Sandwich is set off for Portſmouth to give neceſſary directions, and for inſpecting into the fitting out the grand fleet. He will remain there all the week, by which time the fleet will be formed, and the Admirals take their commands.

Advice is received that La Reine and La Modeſte, two French ſhips, after beating in tempeſtuous weather about the coaſt of America for a conſiderable time, had at length ſafely arrived at a rebel port, within five days of each other, laden with about 120 pieces of braſs artillery, 30 or 40 tons of gunpowder, 20,000 muſkets, and a very large ſupply of clothing and accoutrements for the Provincial forces.

The Petersfield, Thomas, and Nancy, Marſhall, both of Briſtol, with 27 ſail more of ſhips, were totally loſt the 24th of February in Montego-bay in Jamaica; 12 of which were ſquare rigged.

The preſent Attorney General is not to be created Lord Southampton, as the news-papers have aſſerted, but is to be called up to the other Houſe of Parliament by a very different title. The Barony of Southampton is at the ſame time to be beſtowed on a Commoner of rank, and nearly allied in blood to one of the firſt Dukes in the Peerage.

The Lord Chancellor appointed the Seal to be held at eight o'oclock yeſterday morning, and propoſed ſetting out immediately for Tunbridge-Wells, but we are informed that his Lordſhip is relapſed, and thought to be in danger.

Yeſterday Sir John Fielding ſat as acting Magiſtrate at Bow-Street, being his firſt appearance in that office ſince Chriſtmas, when two accuſations of robbery and felony brought before him were diſmiſſed.

The enſuing campaign will certainly be paſſed over without any attempts at a negociation; but unleſs the French ſhould do miracles, and acquire victories hardly to be expected, the ſituation of their trans-Atlantic allies, without mentioning a word of themſelves, will certainly oblige them, notwithſtanding any little advantages, to come to a negociation next winter.

There are now 13 ſail of the line lying in Torbay under the command of Admiral Graves and Commodore Walſingham; five with the former, ſix with the latter, and two that have joined their fleet from Portſmouth ſince they have been lying there.

It is ſaid, that the French have detached from their ſquadron five ſhips of the line for Hiſpaniola; from which it is apprehended, that a deſign upon Jamaica was meditating. It was current in the Weſt-Indies, that the Spaniſh ſhips at the Havannah were ready to put to ſea, and that a reinforcement of ſhips and troops from Old Spain was daily expected at the Havannah.

On Tueſday Sir Charles Hardy will ſet out for Portſmouth, to take upon him the command of the grand fleet, now aſſembled ready for ſervice.

It is beyond a doubt, that the ſiege of Charleſtown is turned into a blockade, in order to ſave the town from deſtruction, if poſſible. The rebel troops aſſembled for its defence are numerous, ſuch as they are; but, even with their victorious General Gates at their head, not the leaſt doubt of our ſucceſs againſt them is entertained.

The very conſiderable length of time that the Weſt-India fleet under convoy of Commodore Walſingham have been detained by contrary winds, and other cauſes, a correſpondent obſerves, will prove very injurious to the planters in general: all articles of proviſion have ſuffered much, and many mules and horſes, ſent out for the uſe of eſtates there, have already died, and continue to die daily.

We have advices from Cadiz, which confirm, in the moſt poſitive manner, that there are not naval ſtores ſufficient there to equip the men of war ordered for foreign ſervice, and until ſome arrive, they cannot proceed to ſea. The ſquadron intended to act with that of France is in the ſame predicament, but it is ſaid will be ſupplied at Breſt.

A private letter from France mentions, that a ſudden ſickneſs had broke out amongſt the ſailors on board ſome of the ſhips in Breſt harbour, which was ſuppoſed to be the reaſon of the fleet's not having put to ſea.

Yeſterday General Williams kiſſed the King's hand at St James's, on his promotion in the train of artillery, in the room of General Deſaguliers, deceaſed.

As did Colonel Belford, in the train, in the room of Gen. Williams.

And Col. Tovey, in the room of Col. Belford.

On Thurſday evening Lord Amherſt had a conference with his Majeſty, in company with the Secretary of war, and delivered in an account of the intended diſtribution of the regulars and militia, for quarters and the field, which his Majeſty approved of, and ordered the ſame to be carried into immediate execution.

General Pierſon is to have the command of the troops that are to encamp at Dartford, which are to conſiſt of 10,000 men, and the troops that are to compoſe the ſame have received orders to march the 24th inſtant.

Letters from Plymouth ſay, that the Ramillies man of war muſt be had in dock, to be repaired, before ſhe can put to ſea.

A letter from Torbay, dated on Thurſday, mentions, that the whole fleet weathered out the ſtorm on Tueſday and Wedneſday, and received no damage.

Letters from Aldborough brings advice, that a deal of damage was done laſt Wedneſday morning by the high winds amongſt the ſhipping on that coaſt.

Very diſagreeable reports are circulated about town, reſpecting the expreſs which is ſaid to have arrived from Admiral Gambier at Plymouth, with an account that on Tueſday laſt a terrible ſtorm happened off that harbour, which had ſhattered ſeveral ſhips then lying off the dock, and it was feared that two men of war (the Ramillies of 74, and Bienfaiſant of 64) with their whole crews had periſhed. There is reaſon, however, to hope that this account is not ſtrictly true, the advices, this day received ſay, they met with ſome injury by the ſtorm, in conſequence of which they muſt both be taken into dock, but will be fit for ſervice in a few weeks.

Extract of a letter from Breſt, April 27.

"Yeſterday morning, as the wind had become favourable, the ſignal for the departure of the ſquadron under the command of the Chev. de Ternay, was hoiſted; but when the greateſt part of the ſquadron was preparing to put to ſea, the wind changed again to the North. The ſignal was therefore hauled down, and ſuch ſhips as had already got under way were obliged to put back.

"His Majeſty's frigate la Concorde, which had eſcorted the Spaniſh tranſports to a certain latitude, is ſafe returned to this port, and reports, that ſhe left the ſaid tranſports ſailing with a fair wind for Ferrol. The Auguſte, a new ſhip of 80 guns, armed and fitted for ſea, is dropped down into the road, where three or four other men of war will join her in a few days, ſo that we ſhall ſoon have another formidable ſquadron, ready to put to ſea at a moment's notice."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz (via Liſbon) dated April 26.

"Since the arrival of the l'Aigueille frigate from Cuba the 10th inſt. every effort is uſed here to get the fleet ready as faſt as poſſible; though many of the ſhips are ſo old, and in ſuch crazy condition, that it will be a long time before they are fitted. Every packet we expect news of freſh diſaſters from America. Eight regiments are going to embark here for the iſland of Cuba, againſt which the court are apprehenſive the Engliſh have already caſt an eye; and ſhould that place fall, there is hardly a probability that England, in the preſent poſture of affairs, would ever give it up again; and then there would be an end to our South-American commerce. This war is highly diſagreeable, as it is held on all hands a moſt impolitic one. Notwithſtanding the preſent animoſities, there are natural and political ties which muſt join the Engliſh and their Colonies again, however diſtant the period; and whenever that is the caſe, beware Mexico! The only deſign of France has been to lower the court of London; but the ſcheme is not likely to ſucceed even to her wiſhes; much leſs can Spain be any way benefited."

"The Spaniſh Ambaſſador at this court has received advices from Cadiz, with an account of ſix ſail of the line, with upwards of 20 tranſports with troops on board, having failed from that port on the 17th for Porto Rico, as the Court of Madrid are afraid that the people of Jamaica intends to pay the inhabitants of that place a viſit."

PRICE of STOCKS, MAY 13.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 59¼ a ¾.	Ditto New Ann. 59¼.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777. 73¾.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 60¼ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 59¾ a ¼.	India Bonds, 24 prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 11 a ½ diſc.
Long Ann. 16 13-16ths.	Lott. Tick. 13 l. 8 s. 6 d. a 9 s.
Ann. 1777, ſhut.	Script. 75½.
Ditto 1778, 12½ a 11-16ths.	Omnium, 7½ a ⅝ prem.
Long Light Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —
South Sea Stock, ſhut.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Portſoy, May 9.

"Captain James Drum, maſter of the Elizabeth of this port, from Shetland, upon the 25th ult. fell in with a veſſel, which by her papers appears to belong to the Orkney, Randal maſter, and laſt from Bergen, with a cargo of wood: When Mr Drum fell in with her, the iſland of Fowla bore N. E. about four leagues diſtant. She had no living creature on board; her rudder unſhipped, her ſails ſnug furled, her ſmall bower anchor, with 20 fathom cable dragging after her; beſt bower anchor ſtow'd on the bows; ſhe had no boat on board, and had only 25 inches water in her hold, when Mr Drum ſounded the pumps, and the veſſel otherwiſe in good trim. Mr Drum was poorly manned, and a high ſea running, or he would have towed her into the Orkney iſlands, as the wind was quite fair for that place; it appears alſo from her papers that ſhe was five days only from Bergen."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, May 16.

"On Tueſday night, as four ſailors in a boat belonging to a veſſel at Kirkcudbright, were endeavouring to weigh their anchor, the boat overſet, whereby one of them, a negro, unfortunately periſhed.

"On Wedneſday laſt, came on before the Sheriff-depute here, the trial of one Burgeſs and his two ſons, accuſed of ſtriking one Little, an aſſiſtant to a meſſenger, when apprehending the youngeſt of the two brothers. Being clearly convicted, they were ſentenced to eight days impriſonment, and thereafter to remain in jail till payment of twenty pounds ſterling."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, May 14.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at this place by Lord Kaims, on Thurſday laſt the 11th current. The only criminals before the Court were Lewis Leſly and John Biſſet, indicted for breaking into a dying-houſe at Strathery, in the pariſh of King Edward, and ſtealing from thence ſeveral pieces of cloth. The Advocate deſerted the diet *pro loco et tempore*; and they were recommitted for trial. The Court riſes on Tueſday, and ſits next at Inverneſs."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, May 15.

"On Friday, paſſed by to the northward, the Leith and Three Siſters, armed veſſels, and ſeven large armed tranſports, bound, it is ſaid, for Quebec, with ſtores and proviſions.

"On the 2d inſt. the very reverend the preſbytery of Forres licenſed Mr Smith to preach the goſpel, according to the judgment of the laſt venerable Aſſembly.

"In the courſe of laſt week, the 2d battalion of the 42d regiment paſſed through this place, on their way to the forts. We hear three companies of them are to be quartered at Banff."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, May 5.

"About the hour of twelve o'clock, on the night of Wedneſday laſt, a number of people, (many of whom had their faces blackened) armed with piſtols, ſwords, bludgeons, and other weapons, forced into the jail of this town, knocked down the turnkey, broke open the dungeon door by the help of iron crows, pick-axes, &c. and effected the eſcape of Robert Banton, and Michael Rorke, both under ſentence of death. The jailor did every thing that a man in his ſituation could do, having, on the firſt alarm, fired a blunderbuſs among the deſperadoes, which wounded two of them deſperately, who were carried off by their companions. The concourſe was ſo great, and the attack ſo violent and ſudden, that their deſign was fully accompliſhed before the public had any intimation of it; when the volunteers drums beat to arms, but too late to be of any uſe. The next morning information being given againſt ſome of the abettors in this moſt daring outrage, one of them was apprehended and lodged in jail, by Sir Percy Gethin, Bart. High Sheriff, and Folliott Wynne, Eſq; our chief magiſtrate. He proves to be one of the perſons wounded."

The conduct of Oppoſition, in *threatening* Miniſtry, upon almoſt every queſtion, with the reſentment of the people, if it is not carried to their wiſhes, is exactly like the behaviour of a logician, who (on his opponent, "Let us argue "the matter; but if you are not of my opinion, by G—d, "I'll knock you down."

If we may join in opinion with the Poet, who ſays,

"Each man *ſpeaks* and *thinks*,
"Analagous to what he *drinks*,"

it may be inferred, that when Lord N——th told the H. of C. he had "called the Americans *Rebels*, but would do "*ſo no more*," his Lordſhip had been regaling himſelf upon *ſmall beer*.

We are informed, it was not entirely owing to the Members of the Houſe of Commons being incommoded with heat, by the admiſſion of ſtrangers to the gallery, that an order has been agreed to for excluding them; but on account of ſome of their ſpeeches having been ſeverely handled by the news-papers: But, if this be true, Mr C. the gentleman who moved for the excluſion, needed not have been under any apprehenſion of miſrepreſentation; ſince few people remember to have heard him *ſay any thing*.

The Members of the Oppoſition are totally at a loſs to gueſs whether Parliament is ſhortly to be diſſolved, or whether they will be allowed another Seſſion. Lord N—th, like their Fate, carries DISSOLUTION in one hand, and CREATION in the other.

Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly.

From the Preſbytery of *Garioch*.—The Reverend Mr Alexander Turing, at Oyne; Mr William Davidſon, at Inverury; and Mr John Shand, at Kemnay, Miniſters. The Right Honourable Lord Weſthall, Ruling Elder.

From the Preſbytery of *Kincardine-O'Neal*.—The Reverend Mr John Ramſay, at Strahan; Mr William Shand, at Lumphannan; and Mr Robert Farquharſon, at Coldſtone, miniſters. Mr John Tawſe writer in Edinburgh, Ruling Elder.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, May 13.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	16s.	6d.	15s.	9d.	14s.	0d.
Bear,	11	0	10	0	9	0
Oats,	10	3	9	0	8	2
Peaſe,	8	0	7	4	6	8

Leith Shipping, May 15——17.

ARRIVED,

Mally, Lighton, from Montroſe, goods; Betſey, Lyell, from Dundee, ballaſt; Speedwell, Dryſdale, from Glaſgow, goods; Succeſs, Ferriar, from the Canal, ballaſt; and ſome coaſters with coals.

SAILED,

Betſy, Henderſon, for Alloa, goods.——Wind W.

ANCHOVIES and PARMASAN CHEESE for SALE.—Apply to Mr JOHN GRANT Merchant, Leith.

LEMONS AND BITTER ORANGES.

JUST arrived, a ſmall Quantity of LEMONS and BITTER ORANGES, to be ſold at a Warehouſe in Giles's-land, St. Andrew's ſtreet, in Leith.

ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COACHES, CHAISES, HEARSES, &c.

TO be SOLD by roup, on Tueſday the 23d May 1780, in the houſe of Mrs Paxton innkeeper in the Oraſs-market, Edinburgh,

Sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of mounted beds, all printed cloth and check; feather-beds, blankets, bed and table linen, mirror glaſſes, mahogany and other tables, chairs, ſome kitchen furniture, and other articles.

And on Wedneſday the 24th of May there is likewiſe to be rouped, ſeveral COACHES, four and two wheeled CHAISES, two HEARSES, MOURNING COACHES, ſundry pieces of unfiniſhed Coach and Chaiſe Work, &c.—The roups to begin at ten o'clock forenoons, and to continue till the articles are ſold off.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on Monday the 17th day of July 1780, the CITY OF EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horſe, mare, or gelding carrying eleven ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats. No horſe that ever won a plate or purſe of 50 l. Sterling value will be allowed to ſtart.

On TUESDAY the 18th day of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four-mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 13 lib.	Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone 9 lib.	Aged horſes 10 ſtone.

On WEDNESDAY the 19th of July will be run for over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of , by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 20th will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the Noblemen and Gentlemen's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE, of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 21ſt day of July will be run for, FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Right Honourable Sir LAURENCE DUNDAS, Bart. Member of Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, by real hunters, hunted in Scotland laſt ſeaſon, carrying 11 ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

No horſe, &c. to be entitled to ſtart for this Purſe that ever was in ſweats before the firſt day of March 1780, for the purpoſe of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted; and all former winners of this purſe will be excluded.

ON SATURDAY the 22d will be run for, one four-mile heat, the Noblemen and Gentlemens SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by five years old, only carrying eight ſtone and an half.

Any horſe &c. that ever won a King's Plate, if he now runs for the Noblemen and Gentlemens Great Subſcription, muſt carry five pounds extra, and the winning horſe of the King's Plate will not be entitled to ſtart for any of the other purſes.

The horſes, mares, and geldings muſt be booked by the clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon: And the owners of ſuch horſes, or ſervants, muſt then produce the proper certificate): And no ſcaffolds to be erected without firſt obtaining the authority of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

His GRACE the DUKE OF GORDON,
ROBERT BAIRD, Eſq; of Newbyth,
WM. M'DOWALL, Eſq; Younger of Caſtle Semple, } Stewards.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the race week, and aſſemblies as uſual.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Meſſ. George Kyde and James Bell, merchants in Aberbrothwick, Truſtees nominated by the deceaſed Conveyner John Milne, and Margaret Keith his ſpouſe, executors of the deceaſed Provoſt Alexander Keith merchant in Aberbrothwick, intend, betwixt and the firſt day of June next, to lay before the legatees of the ſaid John Milne and Margaret Keith, a ſtate of the funds in their hands, and to pay the ſaid legatees what they may at that time have recovered thereof; ſuch perſons, therefore, as have claims upon the ſaid John Milne himſelf, or as repreſenting the ſaid Alexander Keith, will pleaſe lodge notes of the ſame in the hands of the ſaid Truſtees betwixt and the ſaid firſt day of June next, that meaſures may be taken for their payment; certifying thoſe who fail, that the funds will be paid to the legatees, and they cut off from having any ſhare thereof.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid John Milne himſelf, or as executor of the ſaid Alexander Keith, are deſired to pay in the ſame to the ſaid Truſtees, before the ſaid firſt of June next, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour.

WOODEN MATERIALS of a CHURCH
TO BE SOLD,

CONSISTING of a very good Pulpit and Precentor's Desk, made of wainscot; a great variety of Seats of all dimensions, of fir, partly new; a number of Beams and Pillars supporting the galleries, lately put up; several elegant Corinthian Columns, with Capitals, Cornish, and sundry Ornaments of carved work; and also a great variety of other articles.—They will be sold cheap, for ready money.—The above are to be sold, not for their insufficiency, but by reason of a total alteration of the church.—Apply to Francis Braidwood, Lady Stair's close, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh; who has on hand a good assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, in the newest taste, and of the very best materials; likewise sells Mahogany, Wainscot, and other wood, in any quantity, upon reasonable terms.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, ADINGSTONE, in the parish of Gladsmuir, upon Monday next, the 22d May current,

The Whole STOCKING upon the Farm,

consisting of Horses, very fit both for draught and carriage; and likewise some excellent breeding Mares; and also the whole stocking of Cows and Labouring Utensils on said Farm.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon.

SALE of CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.

TO be SOLD by roup at CARESTON, in the county of Angus, on Monday the 29th current, at ten o'clock forenoon, The STOCKING on the Mains of Careston, consting of Ewes and Lambs, Stots, Bulls, Milch Cows, and Calves, all of an excellent country breed. As also, Some strong Work Horses; with a variety of Farming Utensils.

Credit to be given, on proper security, till Candlemas next.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CATTLE, and LABOURING UTENSILS, at Kinnordy, in Forfarshire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Monday the 22d current, at the house of Kinnordy, in the parish of Kirriemuir, and shire of Forfar, the WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to Sir John Ogilvy of Invercarity, Bart. consisted of Mounted Beds, Downe and Feather Beds, English and Scots Blankets, Mahogany Desks and Drawers, Tables and Chairs, Mirrors, Oval and Pier Glasses, Carpets, Bed and Table Linen, Tea and Table China, Silver Plate, Books, Prints, Wines and Liquors of all kinds, Kitchen Furniture, Grates, Labouring Utensils, Quarry Tools, a Neat Four-wheeled Chaise, and Harness for four Horses, &c.

ALSO, The STOCKING on Mains of Kinnordy, consisting of Draught, Coach, and Saddle Horses, Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Calves, and four excellent *Mules*.

The roup to begin each day at ten o'clock, and continue till all be sold off.

Copies of the inventaries and the articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Ure Sheriff-clerk of Forfar.

SANDEMAN, LINDSAY, and Company,
At TULLOCH, near Perth,

CONtinue to PRINT all kinds of Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the best manner, and at moderate prices.

Cloth is taken in for this Printfield at Edinburgh, by Richard Richardson tea-dealer in the Exchange, and by William Anderson sadler Cowgate-head; at Leith, by William Coke bookseller; at Dalkeith, by John Gray weaver; at Borrowstounness, by James Addison senior candlemaker; at Linlithgow, by James Niven merchant; and at Stirling, by John Christie merchant. At all which places, the pattern-books will be shown, and receipts granted.

N. B. A considerable number of new and fashionable patterns have this year been added to the books.

SALE of LANDS in the Carse of Gourie.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of PITFOUR, comprehending the lands of Pitfour, Cairney, and Dumgreen, with the patronage of the kirk of St Madois, and very extensive and valuable Salmon-fishings in the river Tay, lying in the parish of St Madoes and shire of Perth. The grounds are of the very best quality, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tay, within five miles of Perth, are let to substantial tenants, at easy rents; the free yearly income of the lands is about 555 l. sterl. The fishings are set in a seven years lease, to substantial merchants in Perth, at the yearly rent of 250 l. which rent they gave in a lease for seven years lately expired, and now renewed for other seven years to the former tacksmen. The lands afford a freehold qualification in the county of Perth; and there is a considerable quantity of fine timber on the estate, besides a wood of large extent, a valuable orchard and pigeon-house.

The title deeds, which are clear, the tacks of the farms, articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, may be seen in the hands of William Leslie writer to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

BREWERY, &c. at PRESTONPANS,
By ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of Mrs Dow vintner in Prestonpans, upon Saturday the 20th May curt. at 12 o'clock noon,

ALL and Whole that TENEMENT of LAND, with the Close, Brewhouse, Storehouse, Cellars, Stables, and other Office-houses, as formerly advertised, which belonged to William White brewer in Prestonpans, disponed by him to Trustees for his creditors.

The whole bounds of houses is in very good repair; and as the subjects will be set up at a very moderate price, they are well worth the attention of purchasers, particularly of those who intend to carry on any branch of the brewing or distillery, or any other public business.

The title-deeds, which are clear, and articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of Alexander Cuningham writer, West Bow. William White will show the subjects.

A FARM in FIFE to LET.

TO be SET by public roup, upon Thursday the 29th of June next, within the house of James Edinton in East Wemyss, at twelve o'clock at noon,

The Lands and Farm of LOCH-HEAD, upon a tack for nineteen years after the term of Martinmas next. The farm consists of about 180 acres, and is situated in the parish of Wemyss, about half a mile west of East Wemyss, and nearly the same distance from the town of West Wemyss.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of roup, may give in his proposals to the proprietor at Wemyss Castle; and the overseer of the parks there will show the lands.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 29th of June next, at two o'clock afternoon, in the house of James Brown vintner in Dundee, a LEASE for 30 years and a Lifetime, after Martinmas 1780, of

The FARM of HOLDENHALL, lying in the

parish of Panbride, and shire of Forfar, consisting of 80 acres, 60 whereof are muir, of a clay bottom, and the remainder outfield; the greatest part of the muir is improved by lime and fallow. The present yearly rent is 101. 4 s. sterling; and there are two houses and two acres of land set at 4 l. sterl. yearly, which reduces the rent to 61. 4 s. sterling. On the above there is a convenient new house, consisting of 5 fire rooms; with a complete set of offices, all likewise new, and covered with slate. The house is pleasantly situated, being within one English mile of the harbour of Westhaven, where lime and coals may be got at an easy rate, and within one mile of the post-road leading from Dundee to Arbroath, and about 7 miles from the latter, and 11 miles from Dundee. On the above there is some very thriving planting, the half of which, and what more may be planted in the course of the tack, belongs, at the issue thereof, to the tenant; and he has three years after the expiry thereof, to cut and dispose of it, if the heritor does not purchase it himself.

Any person wanting to purchase by private bargain before the day of roup, may apply to John Holden, at Holdenhall, who will show the grounds, and treat with them respecting it.

FARMS to LET at Whitsunday 1781.

THE MAINS OF KILRAVOCK, in the county of Nairn, being divided into two compact well-inclosed Farms, are to be let, from Whitsunday 1781, for such a number of years as can be agreed on. The eastern division consists of about 50 acres, and contiguous to it lies the farm of Cleppantown, with a very commodious new-built House upon it, presently out of lease, and may be let together with said division. The old rent of Cleppantown, without the house, was 12 l. The western division consists of above 80 acres, on which allowance will be given for building a farm-house.

Cattle to be grazed at Kilravock this season, to be taken in betwixt the 12th and 24th of June, and to continue for three months, at 8 s. per head, and 4 d. per head for every day after the expiry of the three months. The money to be paid at taking away the cattle.

N. B. No bulls or shaggs to be admitted.

Proposals for the farms to be made to the proprietor at Kilravock, Mr Alexander Hay writer in Nairn, or Mr James M'Gregor factor of Strathspey.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD, by roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of July 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, in the parish

of Auchtermuchty, and county of Fife.

The Lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered, are of an excellent soil, and in good condition, having been for seven years past in the hands of the proprietor, and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pigeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank. Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peaston, Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Cupar Fife, or to Alexander Cunningham Clerk to the Signet, who will show the title-deeds.

Those who have any demands against the estate of the late Mr Baxter of Leckiebank are requested without delay to lodge with Mr Cunnyngham exact states of their debts and interest due at Whitsunday next, specifying the dates and nature of their grounds of debt.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE,
And a PIECE of GROUND, &c. near Newhaven.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the British coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the twentieth day of July 1780, between the hours of four and six afternoon, by Mr Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, as trustee for Thomas Walker, Esq; of Saintford, and his creditors,

THE Lands and Estate of SAINTFORD, lying in the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, pleasantly situated upon the south side of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public Ferry at Dundee, within six miles of St Andrews, and the same of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this estate consists of about 773 acres, mostly of good arable soil. There is a neat commodious mansion-house upon the lands, with suitable offices, in very good repair, a large well stocked garden, and an orchard. The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion-house, offices, garden, orchard, and part of the adjacent inclosures, presently occupied by Mr Walker.

Upon the estate there is a great quantity of old full grown trees, besides very considerable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free rent of the estate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 340 l. 19 s. 1 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of parliament for the county; the remainder are held of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands; the tythes of most of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713, and the minister of Forgan having within these 40 years got a considerable augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional burden be supposed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchasers, this estate will be set up at 7842 l. sterling.

As also, The Park and Garden, lying near the village of Newhaven, presently possessed by James Auchenleck gardener. This piece of ground is extremely well situated for a villa, being in the vicinity of Edinburgh, and commanding a most agreeable prospect of the Frith of Forth and the adjacent coasts on both sides in the counties of Lothian and Fife. The extent of the ground is about eight acres; it holds feu of the Trinity-house of Leith for payment of 18l. 5s. 4d. 6-12ths yearly, and is presently let at 33 l. 7 s. 6d. Sterling; and for the encouragement of purchasers, this piece of ground, &c. will be set up at 3761. 12 s. sterling.

The subjects will be shown by the respective possessors; and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to Mr Grant the trustee, those intending to become purchasers, and desirous for further information, may apply.

By ADJOURNMENT,

TO be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wednesday the 28th day of June next, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of DALDERSE,

with the Fishings and Pertinents in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling, in the following Lots.

LOT I. The Lands possessed by Margaret Mackie, John Melvin, Thomas Muirhead, George Potter; and 16 acres, 2 roods, 29 falls, and 23 ells, possessed by Robert Cowan. The gross rent of the whole is 176 l. 15 s. 3 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the upset-price will be 3565 l. 10 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

N. B. It is at present a question before the Court of Session, whether 12 acres, 2 roods, 7 falls, and 9 ells of the above possession of Mr Cowan's do belong to the estate of Abbothaugh or to the estate of Dalderse. It will be determined beginning of next Session; and, if the decision shall be for Abbothaugh, then the gross rent of this lot will be reduced to 151 l. 11 s. 10 d. 4-12ths, and the upset-price to 3057 l. 1 s.

LOT II. The Lands possessed by James Thomson, (now Andrew Hart), John Baad, William Watson; and the miln possessed by George Potter. The gross rent is 258 l. 18 s. 1 d.; and the upset-price will be 5276 l. 17 s. 3 d. 8-12ths.

N. B. If the above 12 acres, 2 roods, &c. be taken from Lot I. then 2 acres, 10 falls of Bonny Meadow, possessed by George Potter, will be added to this lot, which will make the gross rent 263 l. 0 s. 7 d. and the upset-price 5360 l. 3 s. 9 d. 8-12ths.

LOT III. The Farm of HAUGH, possessed by Thomas Kincaid, at the gross rent of 39 l. 6 s. 10 d. will be set up at 816 l. 10 s. 0 d. 11-12ths.

N. B. In the event mentioned in the last *Nota-Bene*, 7 acres of Bonny Meadow, possessed by Mr Gascoigne, [illegible] be added to this lot, which will make the gross rent 44 l. 11 s. 10 d. and the upset-price 899 l. 1 s. 8 d. 8-12ths.

LOT. IV. The Farms possessed by John Finlayson, William Wise, (formerly Mr Gascoigne) John Ranken, and John Sands. The gross rent is 176 l. 11 s. 11 d. 7-12ths; and the upset-price will be 3560 l. 18 s. 8 d. 10-12ths.

LOT V. The Lands possessed by James Smith, (formerly John and James Scrymgeours) and Robert Walker. The gross rent is 146 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-12ths; and the upset-price will be 2955 l. 9 s. 3 d. 9-12ths.

The whole of these Lands hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess books at 870 l. 1 s.

The Lands are of a rich soil, pleasantly situated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the Great Canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Cockburn or James Ferrier writers to the signet, or Alexander Ross depute-clerk of Session. And the said James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

SALE of LANDS in FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 27th July 1780, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LATHOKER, comprehending the Mill and Mill-lands of Lathoker, the Lands of Easter Morton, Hilldean, and Constablecrook, with the Superiority of the Lands of Wester Morton, all lying contiguous, in the parish of Cameron, regality of St Andrews, and shire of Fife.——The estate consists of about 850 acres, mostly arable; and the greatest part of it is let to sufficient tenants; so that the yearly rent of the whole, after putting a moderate value upon the Mains out of lease, and converting the victual, kains, and carriages at the usual rates, is about 290 l. Sterling, free of all deductions, and without including the rent of a limekiln, set for this year.

The whole lands are capable of great improvement, as there is lime and coal upon them. The coal has been wrought for more than a year past, and at present has a very favourable appearance; and as the lands lie between three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, it is believed that, from the present appearance of the coal, it will turn out to very great advantage.

The whole estate holds of the Crown, as coming in place of the Bishop of St Andrews, and are rated in the cess-books of the county at 417 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

The title-deeds, conditions of sale, rental, and plan of the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Francis Anderson writer to the signet; to whom, or to Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, any person wanting to be informed of further particulars, may apply.—Copies of the rentals and conditions of sale are also to be seen in the hands of John Stevenson writer in Cupar.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st of June 1780, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of HOLMAINS,
(as formerly advertised)

Lying in the parishes of Dalton, Dryfdale, Lochmaben, and Hoddam, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, in the parish of Dalton, now sold); to be exposed together, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole estate will be exposed at 20,000 l.; and if it does not sell *in cumulo*, it will then be divided, and exposed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

I. The Farm of Harthwood, in the parish of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, present rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 135 merks. The teinds are valued and exhausted; and there is a limestone quarry, lately discovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestane in that part of the country. To be exposed at 1350 l.

II. The Superiority of the Ten Pound Land of Ecclefechan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the said ten pound land, lying in the parish of Hoddam, consisting of about 84 acres, and presently let at 17 l. but subset at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to rise to 40 l. The purchaser of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, besides the above property-rent, to an annual feu-duty of 2 l. 10 s. 5 d.; and there is a near prospect of his drawing considerable compositions on the admission of singular successors in the feued lands. To be exposed at 900 l.

III. The Lands of Bengahill, Copwood Know, Dalton Hook, and Multures of Linmiln, in the parish of Dryfdale, consisting of about 340 acres, besides the Common; present rent 156 l. 12 s. and expected to rise considerably on the expiry of the current leases. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 165 merks. On the farm of Dalton Hook there is a limestone quarry, which (exclusive of the above rent) was let last year for 21 l. and will yield above a double in after years, being situated in the middle of the commonty of Bengal, a field of several thousand acres, lately divided, and now under improvement. The lands in this lot are all inclosed and subdivided, except 74 acres of the common, allotted to it in the late division, mostly good land, and for which the tenants, on a proposal to subset, were offered 20 l.; so, at the expiry of their leases, this will be a very improveable subject. To be exposed at 3800 l.

IV. The whole Estate in the parish of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont) with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 14,500 l.; and if not sold, it will be divided into three parcels, and exposed as follows, viz.

1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fishings thereof, with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 320 l.; to be exposed at 7700 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided; and there is a very good mansion-house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and out-houses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is also above 90 acres of wood land, not rentalled; and the woods are very valuable. They sold at last cutting, in 1754, at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for sale. Since 1754, the woods have been encreased by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is exclusive of the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amigill, Butterwhat, and Part of Mousewald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1211 acres, and paying presently about 273 l.; to be exposed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is marle on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rentalled. The woods are valuable. They sold, when last cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being since well kept, are now very thriving. There is also detached clumps or parcels of oak and ash, on different parts of the estate, now fit for sale; and a rise of 50 l. or thereby is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be exposed at 770 l. The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there is also to be sold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Pearsbyhill, called Craig-house Strade and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joseph and Richardson, valued in the cess-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Lairdholm and Plewlandsh, belonging in property to William Johnston, presently under judicial sale at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cess-books at 140 merks, and paying 2l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammerscales, belonging in property to James Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 90 merks, and paying 2l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cocket-hill, also belonging in property to the said James Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 100 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five One-half Merk Land of Raffils, Robywhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the cess-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, the rent-rolls, and current leases, the plans of the estate, and the conditions of sale; and those who wish for further information, may apply to him, or to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or John Johnston at Stitchill, near Lochmaben.

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